Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City. Paris-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that ourpose.

### The Eastern Puzzle.

That something unusual is going on at Constantinople, apart from the Macedonian imbroglio, is indicated by the sudden conclusion of the long-protracted negotiations between Berlin and the Porte over the continuation of the Constantinople-Konia Railway to Bagdad, on terms exceedingly favorable to the German syndicate that has it in hand. Although nothing is said in the reports published about the eventual extension of the line to the much-disputed terminus at Koweit on the Persian Gulf, there is reason to believe that some understanding has been arrived at to which the stranger; and it is probably in connection with it that we have the news by way of St. Petersburg that Muscat, outside practically under British control.

The situation is rendered still more inthat river where it forms the boundary line between Persia and Russian territory. Taken in connection with the Perso-Afghan dispute about the waters of the interested in southwestern Asia to bring their long-outstanding dispute to a definite conclusion.

The main point of interest in these Russia or with Great Britain; and what is the nature of the bargain that has extorted such favorable terms for the Bagdad railway syndicate from the Sultan? Are we really in the face of a situa- Baltimore ....... 46.4 Milwaukee ....... 17. tion similar to that in 1882, when the Egyp- | Cincinnati...... 34.9 | Manhattan Borough. 16.9 tian question was about to culminate in military operations, and Lord DUFFERIN native parentage in the city of New York discovered that Germany was backing up | as a whole was 21.5. In the great New the Sultan in his resistance to British Jersey towns which are virtually a 'part diplomacy in Egypt?

# The Automatic Smoker.

The world is spluttering in the smoke of the great battle between trust cigars anti-trust cigars, the Guelfs and Ghibellines of the twentieth century. It is sad to see that most hardened smokers have no principles or scruples in regard to this conflict. Monopoly or anti-monopoly is all one to them; and if a cigar is docile to burn and amiable of odor they don't care a snipe who made It or who sold it. This seems to corroborate in part the theory of the Traskites and Littlerobertreedites that tobacco has a bad effect upon the moral sense.

We remember anti-tobacconist apostles who used to point with pride to the fact that Gen. BANKS never smoked: but as BISMARCK smoked most of his time the intellectual advantages of the non-smoker were never sufficiently proved by the case of the Bobbin Boy. If, however, it can be shown that men who shudder and shake at the mere mention of that horrible word "trust," smoke trust-made cigars with satisfaction, we shall have to believe that the sense of right and wrong may be injured by tobacco. Can anybody imagine EPICTETUS or PLATO as rolling a cigarette? Yet we are told and told truly, no doubt, that the moderps, bad as are some of them, are much better than the ancients. Why? The antique world had neither tobacco nor whiskey. How then did the antique world escape being superior to the modern?

It will not do to linger among these difficult and perhaps vain paths of speculation. Still, we cannot refrain from saying that without tobaccothere would have been no WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON MADISON, MARSHALL, MONROE: no Declaration of Independence; no Constitution.

So much we must testify for the truth. We have no selfish motives in doing so If we smoke at all, 'tis as Uncle GEORGE or was it JONAS? smoked in Rollo's Journey to Cambridge," " for a cruel nervous disease." And now away with confessions, apologies and personal views. We are about to chuck beautifully objective Science under the chin In the chemical laboratories of the Polytechnic Institute of Worcester, Mass. experiments of great pith and moment are now going on. It has been said, and | duced into the North by the great imminot by the wicked and prejudiced alone, that tobacco smoke contains a certain or uncertain amount of poisonous gases, deadly poisonous gases. If this be true, the smoker " sucks up poison from a sorrow's core " The Worcester experiments are to show how much of this kind of poison this kind of sorrow produces. In token of our admiration of the lifelike imitations made by modern seience, we take from the learned columns of the Boston Transcript this programme

An apparetus will be used whose action imitates that of the minimum are no around a detion of the pipe or right. This appointure will be countracted an that the benefit of cart office of auction the force specion excepted and the frequency of the efforts or all he imitated within certain limits and the effects, as dependent upon the mouth, of amounts. as well as the wind of tellapore used thereby studied ort, the automatic amounts markine will test orn States, with the exception of Texas,

tate the action of the real smoker under conditions in which they can be submitted to scientific study. The air that remains in the room after profuse smoking will also be analyzed for its pole constituents."

Here is an apparatus which might well be used in tobacco shops. There are cigars incapable of suction or yielding to it only after superhuman struggles. The force of suction necessary to keep a given cigar in operation should be marked on the box. The automatic smoking machine is big with possibilities and results of deep concern to the smoker. A reasonable amount of poisonous gas will not bother him. Every rose has its thorn. But the problems of suction are enormous. Civilization is greatly retarded by the vast amount of energy which is diverted from fruitful exercise and dribbled away in the effort to produce inspiration and aspiration in lungless cigars.

# The Coming American Race.

The very remarkable change which has taken place during recent years in the national sources from which immigration to this country is drawn is made the subject of an interesting discussion by Mr. GUSTAVE MICHAUD, in the last number of the Century Magazine, with reference to its probable effect or effects on " the coming race in America."

Already, as was demonstrated by the census of 1900, over one-half of the white population of the United States consisted of immigrants who came here after 1835 and their descendants. From 1835 to Russian Government is not entirely a 1890, about seven-eighths of this immigration was of the Baltic race, as Mr. MICHAUD defines it, generally, or the Teutonic, as it is called by Prof. RIPLEY the entrance to the Persian Gulf, will of Harvard-the race of the British isshortly be taken under the protection lands, of the Scandinavian peninsula of Great Britain. This would convert and of the northern plain of Germany the whole of southern Arabia into a Between 1890 and 1900, however, only British dependency and an annex of a little over one-half of the immigration India; and the inlets and outlets of the was of this race. 32 per cent. of the re-Red Sea and the Persian Gulf would be mainder being made up of the Alpine race, as described by Mr. MICHAUD, or the race " gathered about the mountain teresting by an allegation in the Russian | ranges of central and southern Europe, press that the Afghans have dammed and 15 per cent. of the Mediterranean back the Heri-rud somewhere in the race, of Southern Europe. In the two neighborhood of Herat, and have there- fiscal years 1901 and 1902 the Baltic by cut off the water supply of the Rus- fell to 35 per cent. and the Alpine sian settlements on the lower course of rose to 42 and the Mediterranean to 23, and since the present year came in the percentages of these two last races have been increasing. The chief sources of immigration are now Austria-Hungary, Helmund, which a British-Indian com- Italy and Russia, that from Germany mission is to settle, these movements and Ireland falling far behind; and the point to an intention of the Great Powers | character of the population of New York, more especially, is changing very radically because of it. New York is already a distinctively foreign community, and the Manhattan borough containing the new developments will be in the position | smallest percentage of native whites of of Germany. Is she in accord with native parentage of any great community

ı	in the Union, thus:			
	Chicago	20.8	Cleveland	22.0
ĺ	Philadelphia	40.3	San Francisco	24.4
١	Boston	26.	Detroit	21.5
	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT		CONTRACTOR DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	

The percentage of native whites of of the community of New York the percentage of this population was also small-in Paterson 22.7; in Jersey City

27.7, in Newark 29. 1902, or up to June was from Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia, and the increase in the foreignborn of New York, more especially, is from them almost exclusively. These immigrants are now arriving in increased volume. With their addition New York has become the seat of the greatest conglomeration of races brought together

in the history of mankind. What will be the effect on the American race of this new flood of immigration? Mr. MICHAUD, after an analysis of the race characteristics of these newcomers, the Alpine and the Mediterranean, as describes them, reaches the conclusion that "we need every one of the qualities of the two alien races which are peacefully invading our land." The Alpine race brings conservatism and morality, and the Mediterranean industry, dexterity, courtesy, artistic taste and an emotional character. That is, the immigrants who may be expected almost exclusively during the present decade will be a desirable addition to our population and to the elements from which is gradually developing a coming American race. This " recent turn taken by immigration," to use the words of Mr. MICHAUD, " will deeply and in many ways modify our national character," but not in the way of deterioration. Physically, but by a slow process, through intermarriage, " the skull will become shorter and broader," a change of which already he discerns the beginning in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, the average stature will become less, the brunette type will increase. Of the mental changes produced, he instances particularly "stronger family ties, a marked check in the pursuit as well as in

temperament of the Italians. The distinction between the characteristics of the people of the Northern and of the Southern States, in many ways so obvious, is referable largely if not mainly to the modifications introgration since 1835. Of this, the Southern states have received so small a part that Southerners are still of the old American stock. Of the total of 10,460,085 foreignborn in the United States in 1900, only 352.574 were in the eleven States of the old Southern Confederacy, and more has half of those in the single State of Texas, yet the total population of those States was 18,975,665. Georgia, for in stance, with a total population of 2,716. 331. had only 12.408 foreigners; in North Carolina, out of 1,893,810, only 4,492; South Carolina, only 5,528 out of 1,340,816; Virginia only 19,461 out of 1,854,184; Minsinsippi only 7.0% out of 1,551,270. To the population of the city of New York immigration is now, adding yearly about as

many foreigners as are in all those South-

the display of wealth, a greater love for

abstract knowledge, for the science pure

of the French." and the addition to our

national characteristics of the artistic

whose foreign population, large for the South, was 179,347 in 1900, out of a total of 3,048,710.

The Pope Again. The impressive ceremonies in St Peter's yesterday marked an event that the Church has seen but twice before, the twenty-fifth anniversary of a Pope's coronation. For that wonderful old man, LEO XIII., this year 1903 means a succession of "jubilee" celebrations; he has been sixty years a Bishop, nearly fifty years a Cardinal, and now twentyfive years a Pope.

Should he live till May 10, as there is every reason to hope he may, he will have attained to the traditional "years of PETER " and the legend that those years could not be surpassed will receive a second blow. It is improbable, and would seem almost miraculous, that he should equal the long pontificate of PIUS IX., for LEO XIII. has just completed his ninety-third year, and in six years and a half would be nearly 100 vears old.

It is no dying Pope that addresse the Cardinals on Monday and withstood the fatigue of yesterday's ceremonies. May the day of the conclave be far distant!

### The Big Seven Thousand.

The "Big Tree" grove of Calaveras is in imminent danger. Lumbermen have bought the land, they are preparing to build a railroad to carry off the lumber, and unless the State steps in the giant trees, the only specimens of their kind on the globe, will soon disappear as completely as the mammoths they looked down upon in their youth.

There are only seven thousand of the Sequoia gigantea left, all in the Calaveras region. They are among the great wonders of the world, like Niagara, attracting foreigners to America and Americans to California to see what can be seen nowhere else; but their thousandyear-old grandeur cannot save them from

the greed for money. Congress has so far failed to act. The Senate, it is true, passed a bill for the acquisition of the Calaveras trees, but it was held up in the House. President ROOSEVELT has now been entreated by those who have been trying to save these relics of prehistoric vegetation to use his influence. The only immediate help possible lies in Speaker HENDERSON'S reversing his policy of obstruction and permitting the pending bill to be put to

Otherwise the trees are doomed unless the expression of public condemnation is so strong as to lead the woodman to stay his hand till the new Congress can act.

## Two Matches.

The owner of McChesney challenges the owner of Hermis for a match between these cracks of the East and West respectively, to be run next summer. At the same time the owner of Major Delmar challenges the owner of Lord Derby, who happens likewise to be the owner of McChesney, to a match to be trotted next summer. Each contest would be the best of its kind. May both

With McChesney on the running turf and Lord Derby on the trotting track, Mr. SMATHERS has one foot on the high-Out of a total immigration of 1,088,335 est pinnacle of each kind of sport. We from Europe in the fiscal years 1901 and | incline to think, however, that, given all be against Mr. SMATHERS, both under saddle and in harness.

Hermis and Major Delmar for us though so near alike are the chances on either side that we have entire respect for opinion that prefers their rivals.

Texas would not appear to offer the mos promising field for prohibition agitation. but it is there, rather than in the conserva tive New England States which are abandoning enforced cold water laws, that the emperance men are making their chief advance. From 1855 to 1876 there was nominal prohibition in Texas, but in the latter year the present State Constitution was adopted, which provides that the Legislature shall devise means for the submis sion of the question of local option not oftener than once in two years, on the demand of a prescribed number of petitioners of a county, township, or city. In 1901 the Constitution of Texas was further amended so as to permit local option to be established in a minor division of a city or county. Thus a ward or township may be either " wet " or " dry " as the voters

in such division may determine. Under the Local Option law nearly one half of the 246 counties of Texas have established prohibition. The present agita tion in the State is for its extension to the other counties by a provision which, if adopted, would divest the localities of their present option, and make the system general throughout the State. To forestall such a radical measure, a bill has been prepared by liquor dealers and introduced at Austin, prescribing regulations for liquor selling and drastic penalties for violations. And yet Texas, with an electorate of 400,000, cast only 2,600 Prohibition votes

The president of the Chicago Dresmak ers' Association has designed and recom mended for the use of Chicago women particularly, a windy-day skirt, warranted no to be tossed about by gales. Whereupon it is nonsense," declares Weather Prophe Cox of that town, " to suppose that gales, or semi-gales, atways prevail here. The average velocity of the wind in Chicago is is miles per hour, although it has some times risen to 125 miles per hour." prophet should be suppressed to the dressmakers' favor. He is more interested in Chicago's reputation for atmospheric quietude than in the Chicago girls' reputation for perfection of physical leastly

An interesting change is soon to be made in the army by the organization of the in-fantry and cavalry into permanent brigades, each consisting of two regiments of foot and one regiment of mounted troops. Hitherto brigades have been formed in our army only in time of war, and exist permanently only in the State militiar in fact, it is said that the organization of the army into brigades is due to the militie act just passed. which requires the State troops to be formed so those of the army are, to permit the State brigades to remain, the army is to secure the same formation. The General Staff act makes the Chief of Artillery one of the fitteen Brigadier-Generale; but Secre-tary Root has asked that he be made as additional General, that a sufficient numadditional General, that a sufficient name ber of Brigadiers may be provided to com-

mand the proposed fifteen brigades. The number was fixed upon not by chance, but because it was needed; and the promotion of the chief of artillery to Brigadier should not have been made an excuse for dimin ishing the number of line Generals. Mr. Root desires the retention of the latter, and suggests the reduction of artillery from fourteen to thirteen, the fourteenth Colonelcy having been created to permit of having a Colonel as chief, and thirteen Colonels as commanders of artillery districts. The decrease in the number is logical, now that the Chief of Artillery is to be a Brigadier-General; at the same time the number of general officers of the line should be kept at fifteen, for that is

"Clams is fine! Fish sells twick, but clams sells twicker." So all the Princes Bay skippers solemnly declare. Just nov

the number required to command the army

at its present strength.

During the past few days the tides were surprisingly high and low, specially low In the Great Kills of Staten Island, famous for its weakfishing in the summer months, people walked across the channel from the foot of Giffords Lane all the way to Jimmy Aston's Point. Jimmy Aston's Point isn' down on the Government chart, probably because JIMMY isn't always there; but it is as well known to the skippers as the Vanderbilt Tomb is to the New Dorpers.

Taking advantage of the absence of the water, crowds of amateur clammers go to Giffords to dig for "soft shells." They come from New York, from New Jersey, from all points of Staten Island, and even from the shores of Long Island, where one might magine that they had clams enough nearer nome. They bring baskets, bags, rubber boots and wagons. They go home in high spirits, happier than their clams. The queer thing about it all is that most of the mateur clammers are ardent rod and reel men; and this goes to show that there is some mysterious connection between the joys of casting and trolling and the delights

Lieut. FRANK T. THORNTON, First Company, Coast Artillery, seems to hold the army record as a Pooh-Rah. An order of the commanding officer, Fort De Soto, dated Feb. 18, appoints him librarian, ordnance officer, signal officer, engineer officer, recruiting officer, range officer, post adjutant and supervisor of calisthenics; he is also on duty with his company. It may be as well to note that no extra pay attaches to any or all of these extra occupations; they are " all in the day's work " of an officer of our army.

Assemblyman AGNEW wants to make Flag Day, June 18, a legal holiday, and Assemblyman CURBY wants to make Good Friday a legal holiday. These statesmer could serve the public better by curtailing our legal holidays than by trying to increase

Assemblyman FINCH's bill for a State Barbering Commission and the registration of barbers is another of the many devices to make it harder for the run of men to make a living. His bill may be called one to keep men from entering the barber trade. Assemblyman PALMER's bill forbidding the State to borrow more than a million dollars is simply a game of partisan politics nspired by very poor business sense.

Assemblymen Wemple's bill authorizing the appointment of street railway employees as policemen, that is, conferring police powers upon the street car conductor, is a practical measure with much in its favor.

"How iong, O CATALINUS, wilt thou trifle with ur patience?" began the member from Wabash, idressing himself to the member from Marion. Indianapolis Journal.

If the high old Roman fashion is to prevail in the Indiana House of Representatives, each member should provide himself TARKINGTON has been extraordinarily sucessful in public life thus far, but he will resign as sure as eggs if his colleagues jar is nerves by invoking " CATALINUS.

# Another Bad Bill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In yesterday's SUN I noticed a short article en-titled "Bad Bills in the Legislature." I enirely agree with THE SUN in those named which clearly comes under the above head The bill which I refer to is Senator Marshall's Magistrates bill, amending the Charter of he city of New York in such a way that all those Magistrates who were appointed for a those Migistrates who were appointed for a term purporting to end Dec. 31, 1901, shall cease to be Magistrates twenty days after the passage of this bill. Under the decision of the Court of Appeals in the People vs. Dooley, reported in 171 X Y, page 74, it was held that these Magistrates who are, or may be, the victims of Senator Marshall's bill were duly appointed for a

Marshall's bill were duly appointed for a term of ten years.

The Republicans ought not to take partisan advantage of affairs, even though they have a majority in the Legislature, and if they seek to railroad this bill through, they overstep the mark. However, there may be sufficient independence existing at Albany to obstruct such "legislation" as is proposed by this bill. WILBER W. CHAMBERS.

NEW YORE, Feb. 28

Schmittberger and McAvoy.

# TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Now is the time for ex Police Inspector Thomas F. McAvoy to talk. He said if Schmittberger was appointed inspector he would "squeal" too by revealing the name of "a high police official" who inspired Schmitt berger's Lexow confession. (See Lexo

# The Boston Word-Mint. TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN Str. We of Bosto

know and admire Mr. Ernst, who recently compiled a partial list of words coined in Boston. Mr. Ernst spends much time in wrestling with the English anguage and with the errors of those who do no use the language as he would have it used, but some of us are inclined to believe that occasionally He tells us, as you have remarked, that the word

14. 1636 "Mr Ernst may be right Usually he is positive that he is right. Still there are accepted right here in floaton, where people are wont to take and hold all the glory that is given to them. Was if not Shakespeare who remarked. That graws the bowels of the Commonwealth And did not binakespeare die in 1856, some years before feation began to habe beans and coin words lid not his febray Wottes, writing to Valaerus 1612, make this declaration.

An Ambanaador is an honest man sept to lie abroad for the formonbreath.

In not the word used is both of those quotations with reference to divil government.

Were the Boston settlers coiners or utterers of coiners.

commonwealth was "first applied to a civil govern nept in the session of the Board of Assistants. May

# BOSTON, MARCH ! t bicago Strap Mangers' Mr tare.

Their shall be at change faire theran.
Their shall be at chance of members as follows mention ! Those who blick onto their neighbor a citow shall be associated members. Nor 7 Setumen scalers" to the open summer care shall be mirry members how 2 Members of the Platform Precess Assorigition shall be es officio affiliated members of the

Sizep Hangers League

See a Those who run ofter the Clark street car

at a P M of it refuses to stop for the above mentioned aprinters shall imprets be declared active
members of this league.

See a Those who just catch the aboveaud car
by a firing cap upon the lower step of the seg-

platform and who hang on at a rise of life and limit shall be declared suctaining members of this league with all the funeral rites and privileges her & Those who jump of in terror or get or

CHILDREN OR NO CHILDREN. ation of the Discussion Raised by

the Childless Wife. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To the Childless Woman" I would say: My dear friend, you have my sincere sym-pathy. Your letter was the cry of a dis-couraged mother and a neglected wife. God help you and others like you. I want to com-fort you a little, if I can, and to show you how in one respect you are "looking through a glass darkly."

Yes; it is a fine thing to be your husband's "chum;" it is the necessary result of a happy marriage. I am the mother of two children, but am still my husband's "chum," in the sense that we still enjoy going out togethereldom, it is true, but just often enough to make us glad to get back home, glad to loc at our sleeping children, and glad to realize that, because of them, home is the dearest place on earth.

Your husband must be a good man of

never would have adopted those two children, but it is marvellous how quickly a good man can become a selfish man. For the father to desert the mother in her time of rouble when she is undergoing a mente dren-is selfish, cowardly and brutal, but most men are prone to do this very thing, and the worst of it is that they do not realize

what they are doing.
On the other hand, if the mother would arrange her domestic plans with discretion he children would not cause a separation I do not believe in the mother giving up ever

I do not believe in the mother giving up every entire evening to the children. It often happens that the reason a man seeks interests outside of home is because he sees that the woman's whole time and attention, after 6 o'clock, are occupied with the children, to the exclusion of himself.

The father comes home tired, is relieved by dinner, then enjoys a short romp with baby; if too tired, perhaps a few kisses will do, then baby ought to go to bed. In fact, I think all bables ought to be ready for bed by 6 o'clock—every physician will indorse this—and they should early be taught to go to sleep after "good night" is said.

Then mother is at liberty to dress, little or much, as circumstances permit, and to devote herself to her husband; and, by that, I mean to talk intelligently of things that interest him, help to entertain his and her own friends: or, by means of a trusty servant, a kind relative or neighbor, she is ready to go out, once in a while, in the evening—not forgetting to hear a good sermon on Sunday evening if the morning service has been omitted.

My children, 5 and 7 years of age, sre al-

out, once in a while, in the evening of the provided of the working if the morning service has been omitted.

My children, 5 and 7 years of age, are always in bed at half-past 6: it is a great privilege for them to stay up later, and then we enjoy it as much as they do. If your children are old enough to stay up later, they are old enough to understand that you and your husband are entitled to one or two uninterrupted evenings a week, while they amuse themselves with games and music.

My dear woman, why have these children caused a separation? Did you or your husband, through your love for them, "spoil" them?

No one enjoys the society of a "spoiled" child. Did you become so engrossed with their care that you neglected him? And, by-the-by, when your husband atones for the mistake he is now making, do not grudge him an evening alone now and then—80 long as he spends it rightly.

Have the children inherited difficult dispositions? In that case, infinite patience (and I am sorely in need of that virtue) is your only remedy, and the burden should be lightened by the man who asked you to share his burden.

Now let me tell you how you are looking "through a glass darkly" Not all children are "accidents." Once in a while a birth is the result of that desire, which every good woman feels, to hold two dear little hands in hers, to nestle a dear little form on her breast, knowing the while that it is so dear and so sweet because it is a part of her and him who loves her. And then, I'll tell you another secret: Yes, it is true that a second child is desired—perhaps a third—a sixth, and this is the reason: That the mother love for babyhood never becomes exhausted but reawakens just as soon as it discovers that the buby is no longer a baby, but a big, romping three or four-year-old; then comes again the yearning for the baby hands, the baby laugh and the beautiful, wonderful baby eves. If the one priceless gift of life had not been denied you—the gift of a child of your own—you would know that this is

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am wondering how Mr. E. Sherman intends to spply a remedy when he objects to poor parents having seven or eight children. Will KINGSTON, March 2.

### CANALS IN NEW YORK. Ship Canal Thought Wiser Than Barge Canal.

From the New York Engineering News. When the project for a 1,000 ton barge canal fro ake Erie to the Hudson River was first brought nal was strongly inclined in its favor. It was a that time claimed that such a canal could be cor structed for not more than \$50,000,000; and the evidence then available appeared to show that it taking its cost into consideration, than any channel

time for a ship canal connection from the Lakes to the sea, deep enough for ocean vessels; but this project we had opposed, believing that its cost would be too great to make it commercially praccable and that a waterway of smaller dimer the elaborate surveys and estimates made by th United States Deep Waterway Commission and of the barge canal surveys, made under direction of the State Engineer of New York in 1980, that an intelligent comparison of these different water way projects was possible.

We have given careful study to the reports of these two surveys and we are obliged to favor the

deep waterway proposed by the United States Commission of engineers as far preferable to the .000 ton barge canai project, which the New York Legislature is now considering.

The smaller canal will cost a little over \$40,000. on, while the larger canal will cost a little less than

\$200,000,000. New York proposes to spend \$50,000,000 or so t vaterway with its vastly greater certainty of bene t. At the present day and with present know dge, for New York to spend \$40,000,000 on a bars canal, when so much more adequate a transporta-tion route is within reach at so moderate an addi

tional cost, would be nothing less than an economic crime. But we hear the barge canal advocates say that the United States would never undertake such a work. Those who take this position have reached t, we believe, through their narrow way of looking at every question solely with respect to New York's advantage. The fact is that the whole vast and wealthy territory tributery to the Great Lakes, extending from Montana and Dabots on the west to Kansas on the south, is quite as much interested in economic transportation from the Lakes to the Eastern markets and scaports as is New York heaves!

#### The Name of the Episcopal Church From the Grace Emmanuel Church Chronicie

From the Grace Emmunuel Church Chronice. History Burges of Long Island said at the Church has Club last month that the Episcopal Church has more important business to attend to than agitating about a change of its official name. The History was eminently right. Some of the names our gented and advancated are as fuorish as they are used and advancated are as fuorish as they are used and advancated are as fuorish as they are used and advancated are as fourish that all the objectors to the present title are a unit in their detectation of the word. Protestant. It would be more to the point if some way could be augusted by which the Protestant Episcopal church of America could be acred from its threat and title of American Catholic Church.

#### Bookmaking Boses's Bring Birber From the Landon Truth

An advertise to carry on the husiness of the late of t made the bulk of their money to appropriate to the bulk of their money to appropriate the format of the the form

The surest and best of Huest Parisass to Japan's

MARCONI LOSES A CASE. Honolulu Jury Decides That His System

Was a Fallure There. HONOLULU, Hawaii, Feb. 18 .- A jury is the Circuit Court found this morning that Marconi was not entitled to pay for the installation of his wireless telegraph system n Hawaii, and that the system here was at improvement upon the one he had attempted

The case was that of Marconi's Wireless

Telegraph Company against F. J. Cross, wherein Marconi sued for \$5,500, half of the purchase price of the patent, and for \$2,500 ne year's royalty upon the use of his system. Cross, who is a citizen of NewYork, alleged that the system installed by Marconi three years ago was a farce, that it did not work and that the one now in use here was an improvement upon the Marconi system and was installed by himself. He estified that Marconi had agreed to place the system in perfect operation for \$11,000, hat after the contract had been made the experts who came out here to start the work became frightened by the plague and returned home, leaving the system useless. Then new experts were sent here from South Africa by Marconi, who discovered that the failure was due to the covered that the failure was due to the placing of the poles in dry earth instead of near the seashore. A complete change of the system was then made, and the experts instructed a class of Hawaiian girls as operators. Then the coherers gave out and the line failed again, and Cross asserted that Marconi had not kept his contract by furnishing a duplicate set of instruments. Again the system had to be abandoned, and finally Cross gave up Marconi's idea, and went off on his own hook. He secured a duplicate set of telegraph keys, manufactured a new kind of coherers, which he says did the work much better than those he says did the work much better than those of the Italian inventor, and also made new condensers. With the improvements made by himself, the system was a success, and has been working now satisfactorily for

has been working now satisfactorily for over six months.

The jury was out only two hours in deciding that Marconi's system was a failure and that the contract had not been carried out. A verdict for the defendant was returned. An appeal was taken on behalf of Marconi by his attorneys and if necessary the case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court, as the inventor believes the stability of his patent rights is involved. The suit was brought by Marconi's Wireless Telegraph and Signal Company, the English corporation which has control of all the patents. The finding of the jury relieves the local company from any payment of royalties, which were to be at the rate of \$2,500 annually.

#### CIVIC FEDERATION GETS BUSY Organizes a Local Branch and States Conditions of Arbitration.

The Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation has been busy for some months laying the foundation for the organization of a New York branch of the ederation in accordance with its plan of having a body in each large city to deal with local labor troubles. Yesterday a meeting of the citizens, employers and wage earners who have undertaken to form the local body met in the rooms of the Board of Trade to perfect their organization. Oscar S. Straus presided. This statement of purpose was adopted:

of purpose was adopted:

The scope and province of this department shall be to do what nay seem beat to promote industrial peace and prosperity; to be helpful in establishing rightful relations between employers and workers; by its good offices to endeavor to obviate and prevent strikes and lock-outs, to aid in renewing industrial relations where a rupture has occurred.

That at all times representatives of employers and workers, organized or unorganized, should confer for the adjustment of differences or disputes before an acute stage is reached, and thus avoid or minimize the number of strikes or lock-outs.

That mutual agreements as to conditions under which labor shall be performed should be encouraged, and that when agreements are made, the terms thereof should be faithfully adhered to, both in letter and spirit, by both parties.

This department, either as a whole or a sub-committee by it appointed, shall, when requested by both parties to a dispute, act as a forum to adjust and decide upon questions at issue between workers and their employers, provided, in its opinion, the subject is one of sufficient importance. This department assumes no powers of arbitration unless such powers be conferred by both parties to a dispute.

A committee was appointed to draw up

A committee was appointed to draw up

by laws and an executive committee of fifteen was elected, five members for this being chosen from each of the three divi-sions into which the federation is divided sions into which the federation is divided—employers, workers and the public.
Lewis Nixon was elected president; W. H. Farley, secretary of the Board of Building Trades, first vice-president; Gen. John J. McCook, second vice-president; Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer, and Samuel B. Donnelly of Typographical Union No. 6, secretary. Among the well-known men who have consented to represent the public in the organization are Archibishop Farley, Bishop Potter, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University; Albert Shaw, Hamilton Holt, Spencer Trask, August Belmont and Emerson McMillan.

#### JOINT HIGH COMMISSION. No Appropriation Because It's Uncertain When It Will Beamemble.

WASHINGTON, March 3.- The failure o he conferees on the Sundry Civil Appro priation bill to retain in it the appropria tion of \$50,000 toward paying the expense of another meeting of the Joint High Com nission with Canada is apparently due to the fact that the date of reassembling i quite uncertain.

While the adjournment of Congress would leave the American members of the com-mittee free to enter again upon the nego-tiations, the Canadian members are just eginning work at their sessions of Parlis

ment.

Just how long the Canadian Parliament will sit is a matter of speculation, but it is not likely it will end until late in the spring, or early summer. Whether the Joint High Commission will be called together after

### AID FOR THOSE HURT IN WRECKS Great Northern Conductors Aiready Provided With Medicines.

Mrs. Maud Bailington Booth has receive from the amintant to President Hill of the Great Northern Railway, this reply to her suggestion that railroads should supply sufferings of those injured in wrecks and that the equipment should include as

anosthetic.

The passenger trains of this company, also our shops at various points, are all supplied with what are known as "Pirst All to Injured" chase, containing the recognized remedies to be applied impediately after an injury from accelerate with these cases are printed directions as to the use of various drugs, bandages and appliances, in addition to which each conductor is charge of train, and foremen in charge of shops is instructed in regard to the use of these remedies in case of injury to either employees or passengers, finetite have been very anisfactory.

#### REPORM CLI B TO LIVE CHEAPER Authorized to Bell But for Bean, ago, Which Will More Thon Por the Belite.

Justice O'Gormon signed yesterday an order permitting the trustees of the Meform Club to sell the clubbours and property at full avenue and Twenty-seventh street for \$40.000. The trustees have been trying to sell the property for the past air years
it is too contry for the present needs of the
inemisers, and not productive of enough
revenue. The club's assets in personally
are valued at \$20,000, while the indultedrans
amounts to \$400.000. Tariff reform to the
club's specialty.

The club will move probably further uptown, while the new Botol Brunewick will
occupy the entire block on Pifth avenue
between Twenty-eight and Twenty-seventh
of entire the control of the con

STAND BY WOODRUFF. The Republican Executive Committee In-

derse Him Emphatically. The Republican organization in Brooklyn is "united" and "harmonious," and the Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff is still its accepted leader. This pronouncement was ficially made at a meeting of the executive committee held last night at the Joralemon street headquarters in the shape of the following resolution, presented by Chair

man Jacob Brenner:

Resolved, That we, the executive committee of the Kings County General Committee, do hereby unanimously declare that the Republican organization of Kings county is united and harmonious, and we also declare that the Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff is our recognized leader, possessing our entire confidence and good will, and that all rumors of opposition to the continuance of his leadership are absolutely without foundation.

The committee also adopted a resolution indorsing the provisions of the bill providing for the improvement of the surface of Atlantic avenue after the completion of the railroad changes now under way.

Atlantic avenue after the completion of the railroad changes now under way.

Although not a member of the executive committee, Col. M. J. Dady was present at the gathering of that body last night, presumably to emphasize the harmony announcement prior to his start on another trip to Cuba to-morrow.

Charles S. Devoy, the executive committeeman from the Twelfth district, who was also recently credited with a purpose to upset the Woodruff regime, forwarded a letter to Chairman Brenner, joining, as the letter explained, in the general harmony and in the acclaim of the chosen leader.

Congressman Harry A. Hanberry, the representative of the Seventh district, likewise forwarded a similar letter from Washington.

Some leading Republicans, who have not yet reached the status of executive committeemen, were wondering last night

not yet reached the status of executive committeemen, were wondering last night why it was deemed necessary at this particular time to take the trouble to make such an emphatic denial of the baseless anti-Woodruff rumors. Even Col. Dady himself had to admit that he could not be a such as the knetty rollifical problem.

# MAY BLAME CITY OFFICIALS. Street Ballway Seems Culpable, Too, for

The Coroner's jury which is investigating the causes of the Clifton avenue trolley wreck in Newark on Feb. 19, when nine highchool pupils were killed and over thirty niured in a collision with a Lackawanna ailroad express train, finished taking testimony shortly after noon yesterday. General Superintendent Charles T. Ship-

man of the street railway company testified that he knew that front platforms of cars were often occupied by passengers, but that it was done without his consent Elisha B. Gaddis, a director of the company, said he thought he had a faint recollection of seeing passengers riding on front platforms, and admitted that the population had got ahead of the company's facilities. Coroner Heilman in his charge said that the North Jersey Street Railway Company seemed to be lax. If the jury found that there had been gross neglect on the part of the company in failing to find sufficient cars, help, sand or sait, a verdict against the company should be found. He laid stress on the duty of the jury to find how for the city sutherities were responsible stress on the duty of the jury to find how far the city authorities were responsible for the wreck. The officials of the city Board of Works had admitted that the railroad safety gates at Clifton avenue were not constructed according to the ordinance, that the speed ordinance was being continually violated, that no effort had been made to prevent the overcrowding of cars except to get a promise from a North Jersey official to stop it; that no ordinance had ever been passed to keep front platforms had ever been passed to keep front platforms clear, and that the city authorities had done nothing to safeguard the dangerous cross-

ing, even during school opening and closing hours, when 800 children cross the tracks. Apparently the Coroner felt that the Lackawanna railroad was the least to blame of the three, and that the traction company and the officers of the Board of Works were, in a measure, responsible.

The jury adjourned at 6:15, to meet this afternoon, when it hopes to complete its

### DELAWARE SENATORS SWORN IN. Addicks Says Everything Has Come Out Satisfactory to Him.

and Lewis Heisler Ball, the new Senators from Delaware, appeared at the bar of the Senate this afternoon and were sworn in-Addicks was in the gallery. Senator Allee gave a dinner to the Delaware delegation at the Arlington Hotel this evening.

Mr. Addicks said to-day that he was glad the long fight was over. "I shall go home in a few days," he continued, "and drop politics for a year. Everything has come out satisfactorily. Mr. Allee is the man I have always wanted to have with me, and now the situation is clearly under the control of my friends, the reform

Mr. Addicks said he had never taken the trouble to deny many of the ridiculous He had taken them as a matter of course and had suffered what the leader of any reform movement always suffered.

### FINED FOR TRIMMING TREES. Prisoners Didn't Know of the New Law Regarding Their Control.

William Ellis of 322 Amsterdam avenue and David Hartmen of 13 West 100th street. were arrested yesterday charged with violating the law which puts the trees along the streets under the care of the Park Com missioners. They had been employed by a resident of West End avenue to trim trees In the West Side police court William

Thompson, secretary of Park Commis-sioner Willcox, told Magistrate Pool that the trees had been benefited by the prisoners, but he thought that they should be punished as a warning. Magistrate Pod fined each \$2. The prisoners, who work for a florist, said they knew nothing of the

# Ratifications of Alaska Boundary Treaty Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, March 8. The ratifications of the Alaska Boundary treaty werees changed at the State Department today between Secretary Hay and Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador. The action places the treaty in full force and effect. Under the terms of the convention the agents of the two Governments sixty days are given from the exchange of ratifications to file their cases and sixty commission will not meet until after the counter cases have been filed.

00.058.788.884 of Money in Circulation Washington, March & The genera stock of money in the United States shown by the Treasury statement bear o-day, was on March 1, \$7.661.057.085 This is an increase of about \$4.500.000 show Feb. 1. The total amount of modes accrease of nearly \$2.000,000 since Feb. 200 feb.

### To Represent the Senate at the Mi Laure Exposition.

WARHINGTON, March 3 President P. Tem Frye to-day appointed the follow is tenstore a committee to represent St. Louis Exposition. Measure Burnished Depoy. Pourose, Dolliver, Handrey, Milebell, Teller, Berry, Martin and I was

To una Energo or Tax min All Why a life of one for one few int name in the wind of riserson of the Hall of Fame."

The great in the constr of sold leaf

OF ALL BA

VEW JARA

General Effe With Fair of Flower Hours—T

iron peams yesterday, Siders made illuminated Moorish deo building is at tecturally it is rides up East the street to get a glim The Jarmu a banking b fifty years, a members that and only one time. Sande head of the f

street, where Arthur Jarms a banking h associated w and the gory yesterday is and Louis Ja A year age had been for

property at and Meyer, with an arc building wh The East Sid When the nousands w rmulowsky the interior of the Jarmu loose, and h every spot offering." A inside and d Meyer and David Eisen banking hous They shows

The new floors are pai and in front Moorish bald Moorish arch moorish arch
supported by
silver. On e
raised letter
"Bank of M.
The arch is
Mr. Jarmulo
day was a
Alcazar in M and silver of stained a seal of the ho flag, waves in the same the Scripture pended a scripture millowsky is mid of stone,

pieces yester
still attached
word "Succe
mortelles. Q
"Good Luck
steps leads u
a large unif
lowsky" inse
uniform, sto
more floral
"Success" on
There is n
brass bars. brass bars, i niture, silve glass inside on the eves electric light all day vest day to day. it is really a a bank, or n the Jarmul looks at it h or a turbane door. Desn on a persot bank was a

WONDER The Rev. J. Baptist o ion of the

> hat surro i-parture f ow practic Mr. Edward ing his resi lose of his The churc No intimat tention. A Justie W. board, said

"Mr Edu

"Mr Edu

he had recu

tout gave to

stout gave to

stout time

and suggest

These were

stone sub

glavarde to

there receive

take effect

to be there

of the Fire

for two ya

proper

ya sugest

distance ya

granter

granter A new be tantis in